here placed ten thousand dollars at the disposal of the Board of Health, and given the said Board unlimited

Board of Health, and given the said Board unlimited pours. They also authorized the Street Commissioner to employ any amount of assistance.

I can also bear witness to the devotion of the Aldermen in their individual capacity, in attending to the sick, dying and dead. I meet them everywhere, doing all the good they can.

The sickness is greatly on the increase. The report today is 192 deaths, but as a large number, have here

to day is 192 deaths, but as a large number have been taken to the opposite side of the river, where no report is made, we can safely put down the mortality of to-day at 250. A large number of our resident citizens are sick. rill give you the names of some who have died to-day, u they no doubt have friends at the north. The follow-

Mrs. Steam H. wife of late Dr. Win. L. Lambeth, Lynchvider, Va. Robert F. Miller, Obio.
John B. Moore, Tennosses
John H. E. Lytin, Weshington, D. C.
Anna Broothied, England,
He see Halley, Kentrudy,
Mrc. Dr. Charles Hamilton, Virginia,
William C. Barton, Ballaton Spa, N.W.
Harriet E. Hashiti, Cheminati,
Marie E. Fulpherie, Virginia,
William H. Nelson, Aleutown, Pa.
We have had another heavy rain to-day. Weather

[By tergraph.]
Two Handred and Thirty-five Deaths by Yellow Fever
at New-Oriences in One Day.
NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Aug. 15, 1853.

The total number of deaths yesterday amounted to 200 of which 235 were from Yellow Fever. More Ald for the New-Orleans Sufferers.

The citzens of Savaniah have subscribed the sum

# THE EXHIBITION

#### CRYSTAL PALACE.

PRESERVED FOOD-CHEMICALS.

The art of preserving food as much as possible in it original state, is one of very great importance. It is a present in a state of high perfection, and has been grader ally improved by various discoveries in chemistry, and still nitre by the diffusion of chemical knowledge among those engaged in the useful arts. We do not suffer the deprivations which our forefathers underwent; the common articles of food may be obtained at all seasons; the delicious fruits of our gardens may be made to contribute to our health and refreshment at a time when the tre which produced them are surrounded with snow; and the sailor, or he that makes long voyages, is not necessarily confined to salt ments, -he may, on the longest voyage, enjoy meat and vegetables apparently as fresh as If he were at port; he can have a dish of white cabbage with his corned beef, and good milk with his tea; and that scourge and dread of sailors, scurvy, need no longer be entailed upon the mariner's life, except by wilful

Appert, whose collection is in the Frenck Department below, is the Nestor of food preservers. So far back as 1810, M. Appett received a reward of 12,000 francs from the French Government for his method of par boiling provisions and inclusing them in earthenware vessels in such a manner as to exclude the air. This constitutes the great difficulty of any process for preserving food. The chemical elements which enter into the composition of food substances are placed together in such proportions that their union is he d very cosely together, and as soon as the forces of life which held them together are removed, the tendency to rearrange their particles in a more stable and perma-

nent manner commences-this constitutes purrefaction. For these changes to go on, it is not necessary that the substances be exposed to the air permanently if exposure to a small extent at the commencement or cur, decomposition will set in, and considerable changes ensue without any further assistance from the external air. This change is common to fruits and flesh; if before being packed, decomposition have set in, even to very small extent, no after packing will check the progress of change up to a certain point; were it not for this occurrence the preservation of fruits would be a very easy, whereas it is at present a very difficult, process, and limits it is at present a very diment, process, and dimen-the exportation of the valued fruits of this country to Northern Europe. In both vegetables and meat it is in the juices containing albumen (a substance resembling the white of an egg) that fermentation or decomposition first sets in; and, could this be moderated or checked, the afsets in; and, could this be moderated or checked, the at ter preservation might be more manageable. By expos-ing the meat to a heat of 150° to 200°, the abumen is cosgulated; and, as this is much slower to putrify than when liquid, it explains the common observation that cooked meat will keep longer than raw. But it will not keep long so; it must be now excluded from any further action of the air, both internally and externally. The action of the air, both internally and externally. The air in the internal parts is removable by boiling, and that on the exterior by packing in air-tight cases. The following out of these principles in practice constitutes M Appert's process, who is enabled to pack large cases of the trials which have been made with them on long vor-seges, fully justify the high estimation in which the process is held. The original process has been improved by the inventor in Prance and in England, by Douken and Bevan, and Appert is now able to box up in one case 150 pounds of flesh, which may be kept sweet indefinitely long. There is one case preserved in this way in M. Appert's collection.

In the French department, also, is a collection of

In the French department, also, is a collection of dried vegetables, prepared after Masson's process, which preserves the texture, flavor and qualities of the vegetable exceedingly well. This process consists in sheing cabbage, turnips, apples or whatever vegetable may be selected, and drying them in an oven until about 8 per cent, of the water in them is driven off; this drying must not be conducted either too rapidly or too slow; after drying, the vegetables are packed into a very small compass by the intense pressure of a hydraulic press, then pass by the intense pressure of a hydraulic press: then squared and trimmed with a kuie, packed up in timbil and stored in boxes. Specimens of various vegetables. and stored in boxes. Specimens of various vegetables, beans and pulse are exhibited in this department, and of the value of this mode of preservation we can speak in the highest terms, having during last year tasted the arti-

eles when cooked

Rodel & Sons Bordeaux, have a collection of preserved
meats and vegetables, with fruits in brandy. Fiton &
& Son, and others, have similar collections. This department is rich also in its exhibition of preserved sar dines. Taken as a whole the collections of preserved food are creditable to the exhibitors.

We have searched the American Department, and

We have searched the American Dopartment, and have not found any exposition from two of our countrymen, whose skill in this department is not inferior to any
of our transatlantic friends: we refer to the meat biscuit preparation of Gale Borden, and the preserved
fruits of Wm. Smith of Macedon N. Y. The meat biscuit is now an approved food, having received a prize
at the Lordon Exhibition: it is formed by boiling do an
the strong beef of Texas, and mixing into the strong
backton thus formed a certain preportion of the finest beeftea thus formed a certain proportion of the finest flour. Four ounces of this biscuit is sufficient food for a man on active service: it is light, portable, and keeps without change: owing to the profusion of the cattle in Texas, the manufactory of the meat biscuit is carried on in that State near to Galveston.

The preserved fruits of Mr. Smith are perfectly unrisched by a control of the cattle in the c

The preserved fruits of Mr. Smith are perfectly unrivaled by any other specimens of their kind. His process is different: he preserves the fruit neither in syrup nor in brandy, but in its own juices or a fluid of the same density. By this means the bursting or the shrinking of pulpy fruits is prevented, and the flavor preserved by eareful peeling under water and preservation from contact with the air in all the stages of preservation. The fruit is of the same whiteness as in its fresh state. Way are not these in this Exhibition? Even here they would stand unrivaled, and may anywhere challenge competition.

American department, as also exhibited by Chollot & Co., who show all kinds of preserved vegetable all

ments. These are useful preparations on shipboard. They are made solid by partial crays ration of the milk and the subsequent a idition of farina and sugar until the whole solidifies. Perrin, of Paris, displays chocolate and some unpalatable-looking preparations from the blood of the paris. estic animals.

The display of drugs, medicines and chemical prepa-The display of drugs, medicines and chemical preparations is very extensive, and in respect of excellence stand very high. Several American firms are contributors to this collection. Worthington, of Philadelphia, has samples of prussiate of potash; and Perrin, from his works at Fort Greene, Brooklyn, sends samples of acids and mordant liquors. De Luc furnished flavoring extracts, and Haskell, Merrick & Bull a very fine collection of medical preparations in the form of powder, in tended for the practising physician. Andrews, of this City, and Greenel, of Boston, have supplied samples of sale ratus: Rosengarten & Denis the vegetable alkaloids and crystalized nitrate of silver, (a very pure arti-

le.) Tilden & Co. have a collection of their well prepared vegetable extracts, and Leroy has specimens of mannite and the crystallizable vegetable acids. Pfazer, of Cedar st., has an interesting collection of substances manufactured from the destructive distillation of coal as benzole, creosote, napthaline parefilie &c. as also samples of mercurial preparations. There are a few samples of the ore of the explodes Montgomery Mining Co., with some zinc white ultra narine, and a double sait of zinc and ammonia, prepared from the ores by Mr. Deck. Powers & Weightman, of Philadelphia, have a vary beautiful colmarine, lection of chemicals, among which are sautonine, sali-cine, biniodide mercury, quinine and cinchone, and their salts, essential oils and ethers, the chlorides of mercury after one or two sublimations; and to cross all a large frame of alum cake, just as it naturally solid

ics. This is the finest article of its kind in the room. In the foreign department England furnishes, through Mr. Kent, well dried medicinal plants. Ellam Jones & Co., of Derby, send emery samples from Naxos and Turkey. These samples are in rock, and are interesting, inasmuch as the most accurate information of this useful rock has been given to the world by our country-man. Prof. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky. In this collection it is exhibited of all degrees of purity and or ery stage of preparation; here, also, are crocus, barytes, nitramarine and the colors derived from chrome and

copper.
Howard's & Kent, of Stratford, near London, have very fine specimens of crystalized green virtiol, tarsarie acid, rochelle salt, sulphate, quinine, and various ether pharmacopeial salas, forming a collection of 24 large jars. pharmacopenia sales, forming a collection of 24 large jars.

France exhibits drugs and extracts prepared in vacuo
by Menier & Co., Paris. Michel furnishes a collection
of color solutions for dyeing and tinting. In the German
department are contributions of dye salts, ethers and
various chemicals and crucibles and chemical ware from
different manufactures. The collection of Gehe of Dresden, is the most complete in the room; it contains an assortment of all the medicines and crude drugs used in the pharmacopeas of Germany, and nearly all those used in our own, and a fine assortment of rarest chemical compounds used in medicine or the arts. Among these are the ether compounds of the acetyle and amyle series (to use the language of chemistry) which have so lately occupied publicatention under the name of fruit and flavoring essences, such as the essences of pears, apples, bergamotte, pine apple, grange, cherry, ruin, sugar and cognac. These are not serived from the fruits but from ordinary substances treated with alcohol and oil of vitriel so as to form an ether in contact with them. Thus, from butter in contact with ether while torming, is produced the pine apple flavor, and the fraassortment of all the medicines and crude drugs used in forming, is produced the pine apple flavor, and the fra-grant essence of millefleurs which scents the ladies hair is prepared from the cow-house material. Thus are vile materials made into a most precious contrast Gehe's collection of these essences is the largest in the building, and his whole exposition well worth the inspec-

as they grow, well worth looking at by these who have never seen these animals is situ, with good samples of lithia-mica, stroutian and tale.

The Electoral Hesse Smalt Works have a collection of ultramarine in green, blue and violet shades—pure oxide of nickel and zaffre—a series of Prussian blues, light ed dark varieties and good samples of red prussiate of otash. Godeman has an assortment of the Schweini opper colors, and Curtius a beautiful ultramariae her samples of blues are from Nuremberg and other places. Germany and Saxony well support the credit obtained for the manufacture of metallic colors. A box of sulphur moids and preparations sent from Ricchcostein. This notice by no means includes all the con-tributors, but only the most prominent. Those inter-ested in manufacturing chemistry will find a few days well spent if devoted to the review of these products of

tion of the physician and chemist; the latter will find :

very large collection of Dresden porcelain chemical

ware and glass chemicals, balances, cobalt, nickel, bis-muthand other metallicores, with Mediterranean sponges

as they grow, well worth looking at by these who have

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns on the first page of to day's paper, that the Machine Arcade is now complete and ready to receive contribu-Arcade is how complete and ready to receive contribu-tions. Notice is also given to Exhibitors that space must be filled by the first day of September next, or the space will be considered as resigned, and will be re-allot-ted to other applicants, of which there are quite a large

The number of visitors admitted yesterday was 4972. The Picture Gallery is ready for the hanging of Pic-tures, which operation will commence on Saturday next

#### PHILADELPHIA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 15, 1853. The notorious gang of "Schuytkill Rangers" have again The notorious gang of "Schuylkill Rangers" have again commenced their nefarious operations in the vicinity of Pine st., and the Schuylkill. A number of them frequent an empty house near Pine st. and Willow, where they commit all sorts of abominations. In some instances they have gone so far as to inveigle females into their den, in order to commit outrages upon them. The residuits of a row of houses on the south side of the street, exposite this place have been much amoyed during a week past by the reckless and daring villains. On Monday which the of the houses was burglaviously entered by three week past by the reckless and daring villans. On Monday night one of the houses was burglariously entered by three of the gang and robbed of light articles. The Polica, who effectually checked the operations of these outlaws say and months ago, and scattered the parties in every direction, will no doubt give them another trial, and rid the neighborhood of their presence.

In some of the districts of the city, the people and authorities have been admonished by the sad experience of New Orleans, and are making efforts to avert the will results which almost inevitably flow from filtdiness—by cleaning the streets and bye places. In the District of Southwark, the authorities have taken the matter in their own hands.

pensed with, and the streets have been discanded by solve-gers who are operating under the direct control of the Com-missioners. The new system works well, and an immense deal of 6th has been removed during the weak it has been in operation. There is still much room for improvement in other sections. Moyama-sing is much in need of the broom and the sersper, and some of the lanes and alleys in that district contain differenced to poison the entire city. The Hoard of Health has been busy in the effort to abste nusances wherever it was notified of their existence, but much must necessarily be left to the good sense and public spirit of individuals. Philadelphia is now in a very healthy condition, and it only requires the exercise of a little common prudence to preserve the blessings now en-ived by her people.

it is common prudence to preserve the blessings now en i yed by her people. The Committee on City Property have fixed a neat palisade inside the door of the Hall of Independence. The door is kept open during the day, and visitors can now in spect the sacred apartment without "let or bindrance. At the same time the room cannot be invaded by vandals who include a muschis vous propensity for backing places of public resert by a free use of their nocket knives.

The contributions of citizens of Philadelphia to the aid of the Howard Association, of New Orleans, amount, at the present time, to over eleven thousand dollars.

Even is falling in torrents this afternoon, accompanied by a close and murky atmosphere. Anything but pleasant.

### CONSULAR CONVENTION.

[Official.]
By the President of the United States of America-A

By the President of the United States of America—A Proclamation.

Whereas, a Consular Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of the French was concluded and signed, in this city, by their respective Plenipotentiaries, on the twenty-third day of February last; which Convention, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and French languages, [we copy the English only,] is, word for word, as follows:

Consular Convention between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Tresident of the United States of America and his

Consular Connection between the United States of America and his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The Tresident of the United States of America and his M jesty the Emperor of the French, being equally desirous to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two nations, and to give a new and more ample development to their commercial intercourse, deem it expedient, for the accomplishment of that purpose to conclude a special convention which shall determine, in a precise and reciprocal manner, the rights, privileges, and duties of the two countries.

tries.

Accordingly, they have named the President of the United States: the Hon. Edward Everett. Secretary of State of the United States, his Mojesty the Emperar of the French, the Count de Sartiges Commander of the Imperial Crows of the Legion of Honey, & a. his Envoy Extraordinsry and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington, who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good, and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

articles:

Art. 1. The Consule-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

or Consular Agents of the United States and France shall be reciprocally received and recognized on the presentation of their commissions, in the form established in their respective countries. The necessary exequator for the exercise of their functions shall be farmished to them without charge; and on the exhibition of this exequator they shall be admirted at once, and without difficulty, by the tarritorial authorities, Federal or Strie, judical or executive, of the ports, cities, and places of their residence and district to the enjoyment of the prerogatives reciprocally granted. The Government that furnishes the exequator reserves the right to withdraw it, on a statement of the racons for which it was thought proper to do so.

Art. 2. The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice Consuls, or Consular Agents of the United States and France shall enjoy in the two countries the privileges usually accorded to t. The Consuls General Consuls and Vice-Consuls.

ritizers of the country who are swners of property or me

chants.

In case of death, indisposition, or absence of the left the chancellors, serretaries, and consular quade attach

In case of death, indisposition, or absence of the letter, the chancellors secretaries and consular outpit attached to their offices shall be entitled to discharge ad interior the duties of their respective posts; and shall enlow, while thus action, the pre-oratives granted to be toom absence. Art 3 The consular offices and owelful, a shall be invited bite. The local suborities shall not movibe them understy pre-text. In no case shall they examine or selfs, the operathers deposited. In no case shall those wines or or live, be used as clares of savium.

They may place on the outer door of their offices, or of their owelfulg houses, the arms of their nation, with an in scription in these words: "Consul of the United States," or "Consul of France;" and they shall be allowed to hoist the fleg of their country thereon.

They shall never be compelled to appear as witnesses before the Courts. When any declaration for pulcial purposes or deposition is to be received from them in the administration of justice, they shall be invited in writing of appear in Court, and, if unable to do so, their testi in my shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally at their deallings.

appear in Court, and, if mashle to do so, their test monshall be requested in writing, or be taken orally at their
de-clings.

Consular pupils shall enjoy the same personal privileges
and immunities as Consula General, Consula, Vice Consula,
or Consular Agents.

Art. 4. The Consula-general, consuls, vice-consula, or
consular agents of both countries shall have the right to
consular agents of both countries shall have the right to
consular agents of both countries shall have the right to
consular agents of both countries shall have the right to
consular agents of both countries shall have the right to
consular district, or any infraction of the
treaties or conventions ensiting between the United scales
and France, or for the purpose of protecting informally the
rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in cases
of absonce. Should there be no diplomatic agent of their
nation, they shall be authorized, in case of need, to have
reconset to the General or Federal Government of the country in which they exercise their functions.

Art 5. The respective consular agents and consuls shall
be free to establish, in such parts of their districts as they
may see fit, vice-consuls or consular agents, who may be
taken indiscriminately from among Americans of the
United States Frenchmen, or cuitzen-of other countries.
These agents, whose nomination, it is understood, shall be
submitted to the approval of the respective Governments
shall be provided with a certificate given to them by the
consul by whom they are named and under whose orders
they are to act.

Art 5. The consula general, consuls, vice consuls, or con-

they are to act.

Art 6. The consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consuisr agents shall have the right of taking at their offices or bureaus, at the domicil of the parties concerned, or on board ship, the declarations of captains, or was now a warrant, or consens of their country, and of executing there are required papers.

board ship, the declarations of captains, crews a party reprehants, or citizans of their country, and of executing their an requeste papers.

The respective consule general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents shall have the right also to receive at their offices or bureaus, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all exc of agreement executed between the citizens of their country and entirens or innatinate of the country in which they reside, and even all such acts between the latter, provided that these acts relate to properly situated, or to business to be transacted, in the territory of the nation to which the consul or the agent be forewhom they are executed may belong.

Copies of such papers duly authenticated by the consulargental, on sule, vice consuls, or consular agents, and shall be admitted in courts of justice through in the United States and France in like manner as the originals.

Art. 7. In all the States of the Union whose existing laws permit it, so long and to the same extent as the said laws shall remain in force. French near shall enjoy the right of possessing personal and real property by the assure title and in the rame manter as the catizens of the United States. They shall be free to dispose of it as they may please, either gratuitously or for value received, by dination, festament, or otherwise, just as those citizens themselves, and in no case shall they be subjected to taxes on transfer, inheritance, or any others, different from those paid by the latter, or to taxes which shall not be equally imposed.

As to the States of the Union by whose existing laws

mposed.

As to the States of the Union by whose existing laws

imposed.

As to the States of the Union by whose existing laws aliene are not permitted to held real estate, the Prevident engages to recommend to them the passage of such laws as may be necessary for the purpose of contering this right?

In like manner, but with the reservation of the ulterior right of establishing reciprocity in regard to possession and interitace, the Government of France accords to the citation of the United States the same rights within its territory in respect to real and personal property, and to inheritance, as are erjoyed there by its own citizens.

Art. 8. The respective consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, or consular agents shall have evaluative charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their actions, and shall alone take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captain, officers and crew, without exception, particularly in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. The local authorities shall not, on any pretext, interfere on these differences, but shall lend for table aid to the consuls, when they may ask it, to arrest and impreson all persons composing the crew whom they may deem it necessary to conine. Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authority, and supported by an official extract from the register of the ship or the list of the crew, and shall be held during the whole time of their stay in the port, at the disposal of the consuls. Their release shall be granted at the mere request of the consuls made in writing. The expenses of the arrest and detention of those persons shall be paid by the consuls.

Art. 9. The respective consuls general, consuls, vice.

by the consuls.

Art 9. The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-Art 9. The respective consuls general, consuls, viceconsuls, or consular agents may arrest the officers, salors,
and all other persons making part of the creas of ships of
war or merchant vessels of their nation, who may be guilty
or be accused of having desorted said ships and vessels, for
the purpose of sending them on board, or back to their
country. To that end the consuls of France in the United
States shall apply to the magistrates designated in the act
of Congress of May 4, 1826, that is to say, indeserminately
to any of the federal State, or municipal authorities, and
the consuls of the United States in France shall apply to
any of the commetent authorities and make a request in required and at the expense of the courcils, until these agents may find an opportunity of sending them away. If how ever, such opportunity should not present itself within the square of three months, counting from the day of the arrest the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not again be

the deserters shall be set at norry, and and he significant care and for the same cause.

Art, in The respective consule general, consula, vice consuls, or consular agents, shall receive the declarations, protests and reports of all captans of vessels of loier nation, in reference to injuries experienced at sea, they shall examine and take note of the stowage, and when there are storolations to the contrary between the owners, freight examine and take note of the stowage, and when there are no stipulations to the contrary between the owners, freight eas, or insurers, they shall be charged with the repairs. It any inhabitants of the country in which the counts reside or citizens of a third nation, are in erested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authority is all described in the cannot agree.

and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authority shall decide.

Ait 11. All proceedings relative to the salvage of American vessels wrocked upon the coasts of France, and of French vessels wrocked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be respectively directed by the coastle general consults and vice-consults of the United States and by the coastle general, consults and vice-consults of France in the United States, and, until their arrival, by the respective consular agents wherever an agency does not exist, be local authorities, until the arrival of the consult in whose district the wreck may have occurrence, shall take all in meadically be informed of the occurrence, shall take all in each of the control of processing the salvest of the protection of persons and the preservation of projectly.

aved.

It is understood that such merchandise shall not be sub-erfed to any custom bonse duty, if it is to be reexported, and, if the extered for consumption, a diminution of such juty shall be allowed in conformity with the regulations of

the respective countries.

Art. 12. The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-All its respective to the respective specific consults of consults of an excellers, and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the other privileges, exemptions and Immunities which may at any future time be granted the agents of the san erank of the most favored nation.

Art 12. The present convention shall remain in force for he space of ten years from the day of the exchange of the Art 13. The present convention shall remain is force for the space of ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Washington within the period of six months, or sooner, if possible. In case neither party gives notice, twelve menths before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention it shall remain in force a year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall give such notice.

ne of the parties shall give such in tice.

In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries are signed this convention, and hereunto affixed their re-

specific seals.

Dense at the City of Washington the twenty third day of February, anne Domini one toomsaid eight hindred and fifty tires.

\* EDWARD EVERETT, (L s.) SARTIGES, (L s.)

And whereas the said Convention, as amended, has seen duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington on the 11th instant, by William L. Marcy, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., &c., and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, near the Government of the United States, on the part of their respective Governments: Governments:

Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Franklin Pirrel, President of the United States of America, have caused the said convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and it entirens thereof.

In winces whereof I have hereunic set my hand, and caused the [1, 8]. Seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this tweifth day of August, in the

year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eventy-e with. By the President: W. L. Mancy, Secretary of this.

## LIFE AT THE FIVE POINTS.

THE TWO-PENNY MARRIAGE.

Mr. Pease, we want to be married."

"Want to be married—what for ""
"Why you see, we don't think it is right for us to be I'v wer the pretter to-day and you see ---

Yes, yes, I see you have been talking over the matter over the bottle and have come to a sort of dranken own. e usion to get married. When you get sober you will both No. Sir. we are not very drunk now, not so drunk but

what we can think, and we don't think we are doing right -we are not doing as we were brought up to do by plous. parents. We have been reading about the good thing. you have done for just such poor outcasts as we are and so sant yes to try and do someth ng for us." Read! Can you read? Do you read the Bible

"Well not much lately, but we read the ne repapers and sometimes we read something good in them. How can we read the Bible when we are diu ik !"

Do you hink getting married will keep you from get ting drunk ?" Yes for we are going to take the pledge too and we

shall keep it depend upon that."
"Suppose you take the pledge and try that first, and if you can keep it till you can wash some of the dirt away. ard get some clothes on then I will marry you."

No: that won't do. I shall got to thinking what a poor dirty, mis rable wretch I am and hew I am living with this woman, who is not a bad woman by nature, and then I will drink, and then she will drink—oh, cursed rum!— and what is to prevent us! But if we were married, my wife, yes, Mr. Pease, my wife would say. 'Thomas'—she would not say 'Tom.—)ou dirty brute, don't be tempted; and who knows but we might be somebody yet—somebody

Here the woman, who had been silent and rather moody I know not whether she is alive or not, and dare not in but if we were married and reformed, I would make her happy once more."

determined to give them a trial. I have married a good many poor, wretched looking couples, but none that I shed quite so much so as this. The man was hatless and shoeless, without coat or vest, with long hair an beard grimed with dirt. He was by trade a bricklayer one of the best in the city. She wore the last remains of a slik bornet, and something that might pass for shoes and an old, very old dress once a rich merico, apparent without any under sarmen's

" And your name is Thomas -- Thomas what ?"

"Elting, sir. Thomas Elting, a good true name and true man, that is, shall be if you marry us."

"Well, well. I am going to marry you."
"Are you." There, Mag, I told you so." "Dont call me Mag. If I am going to be married, I will

be by my right name, the one my mother gave me."

"N.w. Thomas, hold your tongue, you talk too much. What is your name?"
"Mattics. Must I fell the other? Yes, I will, and I

never will elegance it. I don't think I should ever have been as bad f I had kept it. That bad woman who first t-mpted me to ruin, made me take a false name. It is a bad thing for a girl to give up her name, unless for that of a good husband. Matilda Fraley. Nobody knows me by hat name in this oad city."

Very well, Matilds and Thomas, take each other by the

right hard, and look at me, for I am now going to units you in the hely bends of marriage by God's ordinance. Do you think you are sufficiently sober to comprehend its sol

"Marriage being one of God's holy ordinances, cannot be kept in sin, misery, fisth and drunkenness. Thomas will you take Matilda to be your lawful, true, only, wedded

- Yes, sir." "You promise that you will live with her, in sickness as well as health, and nourish, protest and comfort her as your true and faithful wife; that you will be to her a true and faithful bushand : that you will not get drunk, and will cloth-

yourself and keep clean." "Never u.ind answering until I get through. You prom, ise to abstain totally from every kind of drink that intox'.

cates, and treat this woman kindly, affecti nately, and by her as a husband should love his wedded wife. Now all of this, will you, here before me as the servant of the Most Bigh-here in the sight of God in Heaven, most faitafully promise, if I give you this woman to be your wedded wife "Yes. I will.

"And you, Matilda on your part, will you promise the same, and he a true wife to this man "

" I will tex. sit."

"But do you promise all this (aithfully !

"Then I pronounce you man and wife," "Now, Thomas" says the new wife, after I had made out the certificate and given it to her, with an injunction to keep it safely-"now pay Mr. Pease, and let us go home and break the bottle." Thomas felt first in the right hand. what then the left, then back to the right, then he as

mined the warch fob. Why, where is it?" says she, "you had two dollars this merning'

"Yer. I know it, but I have only got two cents this evening There, Mr. Peane, take them, it is all I have got in the world; what more can I give?"

Sure enough, what could be do more? I took them and

prayed over their, th t in parting with the last penny, this couple mi, bt have parted with a vice, a wicked, foolish practice which had reduced them to such a degree of powerty and wretch does, that the monster power of rum could

hardly send its victors lower.

So Tom and M.g were transformed into Mr. and Mes Elting, and h vine ar wn somewhat m re sob r while in the house seemed to fally understand their new position and all the obligations they had taken upon themselves.

For a few days I thought occasionally of this two penny

carriage, and then it became absorbed with a thousand other scenes of wretch duess which I have witnessed since I have lived to this center of city misery. Time wore on as d I married many other couples—often those who came in their carriage and left a golden marriage fee—a delic de way of giving to the needy-but among all I had never per formed the rate for a couple quite so low as that of this two. penny fee, and Ir-solved I never would again. At length, however, I had a call for a full match to them, which I re-

"Will that I " It did one of my friends."

Well, then, go and bring that friend here; let me see and hear how much it saved him, and then I will make up my mind what to do; if I can do you any good I want to

rat bands working for him and is making money, and won't quotill night. Shall I come this evening !"

vant said that man and his girl, with a gralleous and lodge wate waiting in the reception room. I told him to ask the la-dy and gentlemen to walk up to the parlor and sit a moment, while I sent the candidates for marriage away, being deter mined never to unite another drunken exuple, not dreaming that there was any sympathy between the parties. But bey would not come up ; they wanted to see that couple marred. So I went down and found the squalifly we pair in company with a well-dressed laboring man, for he were a fine black coat silk vest, gold watch chain, 'clean white shirt and cravat, polished calfskin boots; and his wife was just as neat and tidily dressed as anybody's wife, and her face beamed with intelligence, and the way in which she clung to the arm of her husband, as she seems to shrink from my sight, told that she was a loving as well

they look like fit subjects for such a holy ordinance?

werse off-more dirty-worse clothed, at here intox

Who were they !

The woman shrunk back a emergence out o sight. I saw she trembled violently, and chief up to her eyes.

nest as she is. Everything in it to make a comfortable bome; and ob. Sir, there is a gradle in our bedroom

much more next week when I finish my job. So much for ne year of a sober life, and a faithful, honest, good wife Now, this man is as good a workman as I am, only he

bound down with the galling fatters of drunkenness, and

take the piedge of the same man, and have his first effor-

Sanctified with the same blessing, and then, with a good resolution, and Matilds and me to watch over them, I do

So they did. So may others by the same means. I may ried them, and as I shook hands with Mr. Elting, at parting,

he left two coins in my hand, with the simple remark that

there was another two-penny marriage fee. I was in hope

When I went up stairs I tossed the colos into my wife's

lap, with the remark, "two ponnies again, my dear."
"Two pennies! Why, husband, they are eagles—rea golden eagles. What a deal of good they will do. What

tory Departments. We have received a pamphist contain

ing the Addresses at the formal opening of the Consolidat-

ed Colleges, by Hon.A. L. Hayes, Rev. Dr. Nevin, and

The Royal Mail steamship Sarah Sands arrived at One

'rom Liverpool. She brought out a full complement of

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.

By a Correspondent of The Tribun-ON BOARD STEAMSHIP Monday, Dece-

At last we are in blue water, and under weigh for a

circumstances will admit I intend to let you know what

Having to take in some provisions before putting to

sea, at Norfolk, lying at the entrance of the Chesapeake

Bay in the State of Virginia. I had an opportunity of

seeing the widely celebrated Navy-Yard there. It fell on

me to take some of our invalids to the Marine Hospital

went a mile up the river to the Pennsylvania in order to

get my men. The Pennsylvania is a ship of 110 guns,

and as far I know the largest in the world, swinging like a huge mountain at her massive anchors, and serving a

present as a floating prison and Relief Ship. Her di-

mensions are truly colossal, and yet owing to the beauty

of her lines she does not appear so large as she really is

She is a four-decker, and requires something like 1,8:10

The Navy Yard itself is splendidly arranged, and in

rare order. The Dry Dock, built entirely of granite, is

sions, and at the very time of my visit there was a first

class war steamer in it, supported on wooden rollers

and lifted entirely out of the water. It was a curious sight, the sceing thus the elegant build and glorious pro-

portions of so fair a vessel from her keel upward. The

Two ships of the first class, the Columbus and the Delaware, each of 120 guns, lay dismantled in the river,

as well as two frigates and three brigs; a frigate and two

brigs, together with a steamer, were ready for service and two old frigates were being broken up.

spars, ropes, sails and all other materials required for the

constructing and fitting out of ships: further off still are

long rows of anchors, arranged according to their length and weight, the largest of them being 18 feet long, and

opportunity of seeing the north side of this lovely Island.
This side of the Island presents many picturesque

views. Sharp-jutting rocks ascend nearly perpendic larly from the sea, which only a few cable lengths fro

maddle of a tolerably wide plain, a high and entirely iso lated rock, called the "Eagle Rock," and the Cape

Vast basins contain a large stock of the valuable put-

and required nearly ten years' labor.

uilding of this single dock cost over a million of dollars,

ge enough to receive ships of the greatest dimen-

and then to fetch tweive men from the Receiving Ship. When I had executed the first part of my mission I

Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter. They give an interesting view of the prospects of this new sext of learning.

ic nothing and we parted with a mutual God bless you

believe they will succeed."

passengers.

1,400 from Madeira.

men to fully equip her.

West could it mean? Macrost

by its vine clad hills, sleeping, as it were, in the accumance of the left, in a commanding position, is the Chadel, and directly beneath, at only a little distance from the coast, the small fort I have already mentioned as being on "Lo-Rock" while still further to the left there is a second-small fort called "Poutimeba." These for infections serve more to increase the sixty.

- voafu

"Have you "orgotten us" sald as won sal gotten drunken Ton. and Mag ! Wed-at you but pray for you a -ry day?

"I you have forgotten them, you have not forgotten the two-pency marriage. A wander you did not know us. I talk Marriage.

is a second-small fort called "Poutimeba." These fortifications serve more to increase tha picturesqueness of the scenery than they do for protection, as a few good breadsides would soon shatter their thin and badly-built walls and dissmount the few old guns.

Next morning our frigate began to take in coal. In order so escape the dust and dirt whatever officers could be spared, got leave of absence, and I among the rest.

We had scarcely got out of our boats before we were surrounded by a crowd of palankeen and hammock-bearers as well as by people who had horses and sleighs, with exen to let for hire. I say sleighs with exen, as I do not know how otherwise to describe these singular vehicles. They are just like our sleighs but have a top to them like our old fashioned coaches, and are drawn by a yoke of exen over the little sharp pebbies which here cover the streets. The exen have little holes bored through their horns in which are suspended bells and shells and are generally accompanied by a little fellow us. I told Mailida she need not be araid or ashamida if you did know her. Sur I knew you would not. How o mid you! We were in rags and dirt on Look at a now. All your work, Sir. All the blessing of that please and that marriage, and that good alvice y on averus Lock at this suit of clothes, and her dress-alf Matrida's work, every stitch of it. Come and book at our house, as cover the streets. In cooken have inthe noises agreed through their horns in which are suspended bells and shells and are generally accompanied by a little follow in tront, while a man urges them along from behind. To travel over the pavement of Puschal for a new comer is a somewhat difficult matter, especially in rainy weather, when the pebbles become very slippery; indeed, the first day I was like a stork running over plates of glass, so I hired one of the small ponies, and putting myself into the hands of a guide I started to purchase a few necessaries and to see all that was curious in the town. Whoever here hires a horse, whether for a visit, a ride, or business, takes also one of these guides, who, when the pace is good, runs along by your side, holding on the horse's mane. The name of my fellow was Manual Jesus, so that at least I was under good and hely protection. The man, however, was willing and serviceable, and appeared as honest as one can expect a servant of the Kurd to be.

There are not, at any rate many things to be seen in Funcbal; a cathedral built originally in a mixture of the Bysantian and Gothic styles, to which somewhat later other styles have been aided. Two other little churches, in which there are some old but worthless pictures, a carrison with a regiment of soldiers, a prison containing living with this woman just as I did. Now, he thinks that

with the town in the middle, surrounded and overlooked

other styles have been added. Two other little churches, in which there are some old but worthless pictures, a garrison with a regiment of soldiers, a prison containing a great number of people of both sexes, principally conor half a pound of tobacco—the government itself avering the monopoly of these articles; a town-hall and open promenade complete the list.

As my purchases were soon completed, I determined the same day to make an excutsion to the hills. My way lay among country houses and gardens, and as we were already in the latter half of the rainy season, everything was green except the vine-stalks, which were only just kept. Truly, this is a good result of a Two Penny Marthis Institution, located at Lancaster, Pa., gives the total number of students as 116, of whom 63 are in the Prepara.

was green except the vine-stalks, which were only just throwing out their buds.

The country people were a good deal cast down, as there had been a bad harvest, and from the cultivation of the vine almost all in Madeira draw their means of

Following the road I had taken, I reached in a short while a Convent with a little Chapel, from which I obtained an extensive and lovely view. At my feet lay Funchal embedded in an amphitheater of hills and mountains, whose green sides were sown as it were with small white houses. Behind and far away was the deep bine ocean, while in the front ground a beautiful group of chemut trees shaded and half concealed the Convent and its Church. The Nuns were only few in number, and even these few were neither young, nor in a worldly point of view, very seductive. On the moraing of the 14th, I determined to proceed in another direction, toward the west side of the Island. At first my way passed, as on the previous day, through gardens, and as long as I was among them, the road was pared with small pebbles, and was very good to travel on. Here and there I passed wine presses, whose simple machinery bec on the 12th lost, after a passage of twenty two day? long, long voyage, full of adventure and danger but equally full of opportunities for studying Nature and Art, and acquiring new knowledge of every kind. As often as I see- and commence at once, here, in the middle of the Atlantic, 1,600 miles away from the United States, and

small pebbles, and was very good to travel on. Here said there I passed wine presses, whose simple machinery was set in motion by the little streams which ran along the read in well cared for channels.

After a time I left this road and wandered into a valley shut in by tofty rocks, whence a small footpath conducted me over hill and valley high up into the monatains to a place called "El Curral" which is formed of pieces of rock torn from the mountains, and of which the middle of the island chiefly consists. The scenery is swilder if savething, than that on the southern coast. the middle of the island chiefly consists. The scenery is wilder, if anything, than that on the southern coast, and seems like the Alps or the Pyrenees in minature. A few poor burs, a few tall rough forms of their inhabitants, a few goats and sheep feeding on the mountain hights, formed the principal feature of the landscape. But I had a beautiful view from the top of a mountain, when looking down into a valley, I perceived, some two or three thousand feet below me a lovely village on the borders of a little stream, while all around the landscape was shut in by the lofty mountains down whose sides dashed a glorious waterfall. In order to sketch this scene I was obliged industriously to avail myself of the moments when, for a time, the mist lifted itself up from the mountain top.

from the mountain top.

In the evening as I returned to the ship, along the sea In the evening as I returned to the ship, along the seashore, I met two men carrying a hammock stung from
their shoulders. On it was a pale, sickly-looking, but
notwithstanding lovely young girl of from sixteen to
eighteen years old, whose checks were half concealed under locks of richly blond hair. She was borne along the
shore in order to enjoy the fresh cool sea breeze. Her
mild blue eyes wandered sadly over the beautifal landscape, and gazed at the glorionaly setting sun. Poor
young girl! the little red spot on thy check, thy finely
formed hands were only the sad signs of that insidious
disease which may already have claimed thee for a victim! Many consumptive patients fly from all parts of
the world to Madeira in order to try and baffle grimdeath—untertunately, however, most do so when it is too
late, and so many of them come over the ocean only to

death—unfortunately, however, most do so when it is too late, and so many of them come over the ocean only to find a grave in a strange land. Alongside of the hammock walked an elderly lady, accompanied by an elegant young man. His eyes gazed sadly at the poor girl.

On the third day, as on the fifteenth, I made another excursion to the east side of the island, and after having wood, which is kept under water in order to preserve it. Beyond these are massive buildings containing masts, excursion to the east side of the island, and after having climed the monntains, I obtained a splendid view toward that "Eagle Rock," which I have already mentioned, and whose contour now was clearly brought out by contrast with the dark blue ocean. I found myselfon the lofty peak that I had first seen from the sea.

and weight, the largest of them being 18 feet long, and weighing 10,500 pounds.

Be teath two colorsal wooden buildings were two new vessels one a ship-of war of the first class, and the other a frigate, still on the stocks. Enough: The Navy Yard s'Norichle gives one a good idea of the artistic greatness of the American Navy.

While I was still engaged in getting in some stores, two of the new-comers tried to desert; fortunately I perceived them in time. As the officer is answerable for his crew, he is obliged to hunt them up, however painful it may intimately prove for the men. As the boat's crew had witnessed the attempt, I was under the disagreeable necessity of reporting it, consequently the poor daylis the lofty peak that I had first seen from the sea.

On my return in the evening, as I was making my way toward the town I perceived riding before me two pretty young English women, accompanied as usual by a servant on foot. The horse of one of the young ladies was rather unmanageable, shied and broke by the sadden movement one of the reins. While the servant was attempting to repair the injury I came up, and as all his attempts had failed hitherto I offered my assistance and fashioned a rein out of the strap by which I carried my drawing-portfolio, not very beauti ui to look at certainly. fashioned a remout of the strap by which I carried my drawing-portfolio, not very beauti ui to look at certainly, but answering the purpose well. I was rewarded by a few hind words from her pretty lips, and I might have enjoyed a very agreeable conversation the rest of the way had not the frigate at that very moment fired a cannon and displayed the signal of "all officers on board." I was obliged consequently to hurry on, and bidding them goods bye, I trotted forward as fast as my legs would carry median and account of the control of the co need saily of reporting it, consequently the poor devils began their new career by undergoing one of the severest punishments allowed on shipboard. This was the first, and until this mement the only, disagreeable thing that has happened to me since entering the service. has happened to me since entering the service.

At last, on the 3d of December, every thing was on board, and the signal "Ready for start" flying at our mast-head. We ran through Norfolk Bay again into the Chesapeake, passing Cape Henry about midday. Toward sundown we lost sight of the white roofs, and bade farewell for a long, long time to America. Our course Two hours afterward we tripped our anchor, and during the night lost sight of the Island.

Two hours afterward we tripped our anchor, and during the night lost sight of the Island.

During the three days we lay at anchor in Funchal, the barbor was not much frequented. A little Portuguese eight-gun brig, a French mail steamer, and a small schooner, were all I saw.

We obtained here a number of fowls, sheep, pigs, and six small, fat oxen, for the feasting of ourselves and our blue jackets. The poor things—that is, the exen—were very sea-sick, and mouned so much as the ship rolled now on this side, now on that, that I really think they must have been glad when they were slaughtered.

At break of day on the 17th, we came in sight of the Island of Palma; somewhat later, spied, far away in the distance, the peak of Tenerific, towering into the clouds; and found ourselves, at sunset, near the Ferroe Islands.

On Christmas eve all the officers took supper together in the Captain's Cabin, and all joined heartly in the toast. "May this time next year find us all together and "as well and healthy as now!"

as well and healthy as now!" The last day of the year we tried to pass as merrily as The last day of the year we tried to pass as merroy possible. A ball was improvised, unfortunately without ladies, and there was no end of gallopes, quadrilles and polkas, which were executed as well as the motion of the ship would allow. However, the year was nearly being brought to a close with a dreadful accident. Lying half asleep in my hammock, just before midnight, I heard the ssleep in my hammock, just denote manages, I near the startling cry of a "man overboard!" Quick as I was in reaching the deck I found that the life-buoy was already in the sea, a bine light burning and a boat just about to drop into the water. Thanks to the care and prompt-ness with which all orders were obeyed the man was res-cued from a watery grave in a few moments. May this he a great owen!

ich forms the eastern end of the Island, consists of a be a good omen!
On New Year's day, C\*\*\*\* invited the officers to dinnumber of tall rocks and cliffs which spring from As soon as this Cape is doubled the character of the or, at which all appeared in white linen pantaloons and jackets, for we were already on the line, and the heat was terrific. I almost think that a jog of fresh apring water would have tasted better to us than the best wine As soon as this Cape is doubled the character of the schury changes at once, and presents an uncommonly mild and levely aspect, gently swelling hills stretching away does to the sea, covered with country houses and surrounded by vineyards take the place of the rocks. Here and there, too, these hills are separated by little plains through which small brooks run merrily along, and sometimes a quiet little village is built along the shore.

In the afternoon the weather changed for the better, and togard exeming we came in sight of Fundal.

the ship could afford.

I can now tell you how it looks on the line—in every I can now tell you how it looks on the line—in every direction ftwelve miles of sea, with a horizon of about thirty-six miles—less, of course, in cloudy weather: a perfect calm, a heat that is dreadful, an atmosphere thick and heavy, from time to time showers of rain, which cren, too, are warm—and that is the line, may God bless it: There was no dipping. Has Neptune, in these days of unbelief, lost all credit?

To day, the 10th of January, we reached St. Helens, and sail again to-morrow. Perhaps, however, I may be able to send you something new about this world famed rock. At any rate, I shall have time to do this daring our stay at Cape Town, where we shall have to remain for sme days.

In the atternoon the weather changed for the better, and toward evening we came in sight of Funchal, whose white houses glimmered in the broad sunlight. At sundown we anchored about a quarter of a mile from an isolated rock called "Loo-Rock," on which a little fort

isolated rock cance.

has been built.

After a long sea voyage, the sight of land, ay! dread.

After a long sea voyage, the Mosquito Kingom itself. never intended those whom he created in his own image ful thought! even if it were the Mosquito Kingom itself, is at all times pleasant; how much more agreeable, then, to be lying at Funchal, on the south side of Madeira, in a bay whose coasts formed a nearly regular half circle,

ince that time has been east-south-east. For the first few days we had a strong north wester, which knocked our steamer about somewhat. At length we got into the sary mea-vation of property.

The local author-lies shall not otherwise interfere than fir the naintenance of order, the protection of the interests of the salvors, if they do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangement made for the entry and expertation of the merchandise fused.

"Why do you come to me to be married, my friend." trades, which we have held on to until now, and should no accident happen, in six days we shall be in Funchal Reads, at Madeira, where we shall take in coal and some said I to the man? You are both too poor to live separate, and besides you are both terrible drunkards, I know you esh provisions. 22nd December, 18 deg. north. Up to the 11th of "That is just work we want to get married for, and take December our voyage proceeded without any further adventure; on the creating of this day, however, land was sighted to leeward, and as a strong south wester was blowing at the time we lay to all night, and passed in the morning round the leeside of Madeira, so that I had an

"Take that first." "No, we must take all together, nothing else will save

"Yes. I will stay at home and wait for you." Illittle expected to see him again, but about 6 o'clock the ser

as pretty wife.

"This couple," says the gentleman, "have come to be

married."
"Yes, I knew it, but I have refused. Look at them; do

sot marry them."
"Cannot! Why not! You married us when we

larly from the sea, which only a few cable lengths from the shore has no bottom. A heavy surf throwsup a mass of white foam: the high peaks of the distant mountains were triveloped in thick heavy clouds, and at different points water falls similar to those of Stanbbach and Pisse-Bach in Switzerland, dashed over the rocky heights. This wild and glorious scenery was just suffi-ciently tamed by two or three villages scattered over the plains, distinctly visible from their white houses and lit-the chargings. tle churches.

Nearer the eastern extremity of the Island lay, in the